

Adopted: July 26, 2000.

DOCKET 2654: KIHAI AREA SHORELINE, MAUI, HAWAII

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Army in accordance with Section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962, is requested to review the feasibility of providing beach restoration and shoreline protection in the vicinity of Kihei on the Island of Maui, Hawaii.

Adopted: July 26, 2000.

DOCKET 2655: BROWNSVILLE SHIP CHANNEL, TEXAS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Army, shall review the report of the Chief of Engineers for the Brazos Island Harbor, Texas, published as House Document 428, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, and other pertinent reports to determine the feasibility of providing navigation improvements to the Brownsville Ship Channel associated with the Brownsville Deepwater Container Port.

Adopted: July 26, 2000.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, July 26, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker: House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed please find copies of resolutions approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 26, 2000, in accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 606.

With warm regards, I remain
Sincerely,

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

Enclosures.

LEASE: INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 93,000 rentable square feet of space and 7 parking spaces for the Internal Revenue Service currently located at 1650 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA, at a proposed total annual cost of \$1,732,000 for a lease term of three years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other

agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, That the General Services Administration shall report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on the course of action taken to meet the long-term space needs for the Internal Revenue Service.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

AMENDMENT: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for the design and review for the repair and alteration of the existing vacated United States courthouse located at 811 Grand, Kansas City, Missouri at a design cost of \$4,304,000. This resolution amends the Committee resolution of February 5, 1992, which authorized construction of a new courthouse in Kansas City, Missouri at a total estimated cost of \$114,476,000.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH: BAYVIEW CAMPUS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 11(b) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 610), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct, lease, or acquire a facility to house the National Institutes of Health Research Center, Bayview Campus of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; including lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 20 days.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

ADDITIONAL DESIGN: UNITED STATES POST OFFICE—COURTHOUSE, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for additional design for the construction of a 132,003 gross square foot addition, including 55 inside parking spaces, and construction of alterations to the existing United States Post Office—Courthouse located at 600 Capitol Street in Little Rock, Arkansas, at an additional design and review cost of \$1,820,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 1,016,300 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 150 inside parking spaces, located in Los Angeles, California, at a site cost of \$20,600,000 and design and review cost of \$14,650,000, for a combined cost of \$35,250,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That the design shall recognize the need for courtrooms to be available to fulfill judicial responsibility and to serve the public by disposing of cases in a fair and expeditious manner, and in so doing the facility shall, to the maximum extent possible utilize the 1,016,300 square feet of space for a stand alone courthouse with sufficient courtrooms to maximize operational efficiencies and enhance security.

Provided further, That the Committee expects the General Services Administration, in consultation with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, to design for, and configure for maximum utilization, a courtroom sharing model for the courts in Los Angeles, California, ensuring, to the maximum extent practicable, continued use of all existing courtrooms in the Roybal Federal Building for judicial proceedings.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

CONSTRUCTION: E. BARRETT PRETTYMAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 327,600 square foot annex building and for renovations to the existing courthouse, including 250 parking spaces, for the E. Barrett Prettyman United States Courthouse located in Washington, D.C., at an additional design cost of \$563,000, management and inspection cost of \$4,583,000, estimated construction cost for the annex of \$75,665,000, and estimated construction cost for renovations to the existing courthouse of \$28,687,000 for a combined cost of \$109,498,000, a modified prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That the construction of this project does not exceed construction benchmarks as established by the General Services Administration.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

CONSTRUCTION: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 219,897 gross square foot

United States courthouse, including 50 inside parking spaces, located in Biloxi/Gulfport, Mississippi, at an additional site cost of \$3,633,000, management and inspection cost of \$3,078,000, and estimated construction cost of \$38,137,000 for a combined cost of \$44,848,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That the construction of this project does not exceed construction benchmarks as established by the General Services Administration.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 259,688 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 64 inside parking spaces, located in Richmond, Virginia, at a site cost of \$15,500,000 and design and review cost of \$3,976,000, for a combined cost of \$19,476,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

CONSTRUCTION: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 634,763 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 180 inside parking spaces, located in Seattle, Washington, at an additional site cost of \$9,216,000, at an additional design cost of \$3,110,000, a management and inspection cost of \$5,708,000, and estimated construction cost of \$173,657,000 for a combined cost of \$191,691,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That the construction of this project does not exceed construction benchmarks as established by the General Services Administration.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE, MOBILE, ALABAMA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 305,361 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 50 inside parking spaces, located in Mobile, Alabama, at a site cost of \$2,895,000 and design and review cost of \$4,642,000, for a combined cost of \$7,537,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: FEDERAL BUILDING—UNITED
STATES COURTHOUSE, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 246,187 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 40 inside parking spaces and 79 outside parking spaces, located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at a site cost of \$9,785,000 and review cost of \$3,689,000, for a combined cost of \$13,474,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 129,800 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 33 inside parking spaces and 100 outside parking spaces, located in Rockford, Illinois, at a site cost of \$618,000 and design and review cost of \$2,219,000, for a combined cost of \$2,837,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

DESIGN: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, LAS
CRUCES, NEW MEXICO

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized in the amount of \$3,040,000 for the design of a 197,577 gross square foot United States courthouse, on government owned land, including 70 inside parking spaces, located in Las Cruces, New Mexico, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 153,296 gross square foot United States courthouse annex, including 40 inside parking spaces, located in Buffalo, New York, at a site cost of \$1,030,000 and design and review cost of \$2,569,000, for a combined cost of \$3,599,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 310,294 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 169 inside parking spaces, located in Nashville, Tennessee, at a site cost of \$9,076,000 and design and review cost of \$4,335,000, for a combined cost of \$13,411,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE, EL PASO, TEXAS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the construction of a 221,613 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 60 inside parking spaces, located in El Paso, Texas, at a site cost of \$4,120,000 and design and review cost of \$4,353,000, for a combined cost of

\$8,473,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the alteration of the existing courthouse and construction of an annex for a 399,394 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 47 inside parking spaces, located in Norfolk, Virginia, at a site cost and utility relocation of \$5,787,000 and design and review cost of \$4,806,000, for a combined cost of \$10,593,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

CONSTRUCTION: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,
ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the existing courthouse and construction of an annex for a 134,794 gross square foot United States courthouse complex, including 18 inside parking spaces, located in Erie, Pennsylvania, at an additional design cost of \$121,000, a management and inspection cost of \$1,764,000, and estimated construction cost of \$25,084,000 for a combined cost of \$26,969,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included, in this resolution.

Provided, That the construction of this project does not exceed construction benchmarks as established by the General Services Administration.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

CONSTRUCTION: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §606), appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 428,376 gross square foot United States courthouse including 112 inside parking spaces, located in Fresno, California, at an additional design cost of \$820,000, at a management and inspection cost of \$4,596,000, and estimated construction cost of \$107,141,000 for a combined cost of

\$121,557,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That the construction of this project does not exceed construction benchmarks as established by the General Services Administration.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

There was no objection.

NEVADA'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG PLAN WILL WORK

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, last week Vice President GORE criticized the State of Nevada for its innovative prescription drug plan for seniors.

Mr. GORE said it would not work. Mr. GORE said it was a complete failure. He also said insurance companies would not participate.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to respectfully say that Mr. GORE's statements about Nevada's prescription drug plan were false and misleading, and Mr. GORE should apologize to the hard-working people of Nevada.

At least five insurance companies have asked to serve as the vendor for the State's program. The State of Nevada will provide the selected insurance company with help and, in turn, Nevada's low-income seniors will truly benefit from reduced prescription costs, starting next year.

Providing an insurance-based prescription drug benefit can work and Nevada is leading the way. It is time to get Washington, D.C. out of the medicine cabinets of American seniors. It is time to follow Nevada's lead and provide a voluntary, flexible, and affordable prescription drug plan under Medicare.

INDONESIAN MILITIAS KILL U.N. STAFF IN WEST TIMOR

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, in 1999, militias, armed and supported by the Indonesian military, rampaged through East Timor because the people of East Timor voted for freedom and independence.

One year later, the militias are on the rampage again. Today, pro-Indonesia militias killed at least three United Nations refugee workers in West Timor.

Over 100,000 refugees from East Timor remain trapped in squalid refugee camps in West Timor, under the control of the militias. These U.N. workers were providing much-needed relief to these refugees.

Let me tell my colleagues how they died. A mob of thousands of militia-

men, wielding machetes and rifles stormed the U.N. headquarters in West Timor. The militias stabbed their victims to death, dragged their bodies into the street, and then set them on fire.

President Clinton must condemn these brutal murders and demand the Indonesian government disarm and disband the militias and ensure the safe return of the refugees to East Timor.

Finally, the United States must maintain the suspension of all U.S. military aid and relations with the Indonesian military until this has been accomplished.

The murder and mayhem in West Timor must stop today.

THE FIRST CONGRESS OPENED WITH PRAYER

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, on this day, September 6, 1774, 226 years ago, the first Congress assembled in Philadelphia. According to the Records of Congress, Congress established two important precedents on that day. First, rules of governing its procedures; and, second, it decided to open its sessions with prayer.

John Adams provided the details on that second decision, reporting that "When Congress first met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened in prayer. It was opposed by one or two, because we were so divided in religious sentiment that we could not agree on the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams rose and said, 'He was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from a gentleman of piety and virtue, who was at the same time a friend to his country, and therefore he moved that Mr. Duche, an Episcopalian clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to the Congress tomorrow morning.' The motion was seconded and passed in the affirmative."

Interestingly, although objections were raised against public prayers two centuries ago, Congress quickly learned that prayer was a unifying rather than a dividing force. Now, two centuries later, we still benefit from what they learned 226 years ago today.

TAKE HEED REGARDING ELECTRIC UTILITY DEREGULATION

(Mr. FILNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I returned home, like all of my colleagues, to my district in August. And what did I find in my hometown of San Diego? In a word, disaster.

San Diego is the first area of California to fully deregulate its electrical